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EXAMINER

RIMELL, SAMUEL G

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2165

DATE MAILED: 05/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/730,538

Applicant(s)

CLENDINNING ET AL

Examiner

Sam Rimell

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 and 21-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 and 21-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

  
**SAM RIMELL**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-19 and 21-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Perkowski (U.S. Patent 5,950,173).

Claim 1: Figures 4A1, 4A2 and 4B illustrate a relational table that form part of a database. The identifiers are the column headings, such as “Registrant’s Name” and “Product Description”. For each identified product (which is listed in each row) a plurality of product attributes are provided, such as a company name, a company product model, a trademark, and a URL where the user can obtain more information about that product. Column 25, lines 1-64 describe five different data collector mechanisms which are capable of collecting data for building the relational database. Each described data collector retrieves data from sources and normalizes the data by inserting the data into the predefined columns of the tables in FIGS. 4A1, 4A2 and 4B. The information which is collected is attribute information for a product. For example, in FIG. 4A1, the product in the third row is tooth paste and one of its several attributes is the trademark “Crest”. The association of the “Crest” Trademark with “Tooth Paste” product is one of many examples of an attribute→value pairing in data. The collected data is transformed from raw data into one of the tables of FIGS. 4A1, 4A2 and 4B. A table is a canonical form of data.

Claim 2: The identifiers shown in the tables of FIGS 4A1, 4A2 and 4B include manufacturer’s identifiers, such as trademarks and part numbers, such as serial numbers (column

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marked "IP/SN"). The part numbers may be referred to as a "distributor part number", as well as a manufacturer part number by reason that the manufacturer may also be considered a distributor.

Claim 3: Features of the product are stored in a product description field as shown in FIG. 4A1, and a product specification field as shown in FIG. 4A2.

Claim 4: Each product illustrated in the tables of FIGS. 4A1, 4A2 and 4B includes an "IP/SN" which appears to be a unique product serial number.

Claim 5: The tables of FIGS 4A1, 4A2 and 4B define a relational database. As in any relational database, any row of the database is a tuple.

Claim 6: The database is controlled by SQL or formed on an SQL server (col. 12, line 45).

Claim 7: The database may be replicated in various servers (such as 11 and 12) as part of a distributed network (FIG. 2A1).

Claim 8: The distributed network may be the Internet (col. 11, line18).

Claim 9: Any server in the system of FIG. 2A1 may be read as "third party servers" since they are separate from the facilities of the clients (c1....cn) and the manufacturers who provide the data.

Claim 10: Perkowski discloses the concept of gathering product information from diverse manufacturers and loading the product data into a database, as illustrated by the tables of FIGS. 4A1, 4A2 and 4B.

For products that are already in the database, col. 25, lines 47-54 describe a procedure where product information, such as the URL, can be updated. FIG. 4A2 illustrates a column

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(third from left) where the updated URL information is held. A second column (first from left) has the original URL. Accordingly, FIG. 4A2 establishes a canonical representation of data (a table) that includes new attribute information (updated URL) related to an alias (original URL). This relationship between the updated URL and original URL can be defined as an attribute→value paring.

For products that are not already in the database, the gathered data is formatted into the database and stored in the relational tables of FIGS. 4A1, 4A2 and 4B. This data includes product identifiers and product information laid out in relational tables.

Claim 11: See remarks for claim 9.

Claim 12: The information gathered by the system on Perkowski includes general descriptions, user ratings and reviews, general descriptions, vendors, prices and profiles (See FIGS. 4A1, 4A2 and 4B. The user can be displayed any of the information associated with a given product when a query for that product is made (col. 31, lines 5-26 and col. 31, lines 50-65). The data is transformed into a canonical representation (placed into the tables of FIGS. 4A1, 4A2, 4B). Both the raw data and the canonical representation of the data as table have attribute→value pairings. For example, the association between the trademark “Crest” and “Toothpaste” is an attribute→value pairing.

Claim 13-15: When the user makes a query for a product, the user can be displayed a product/service list (“specifications” of col. 31, line 9); a class list (“incentives” of col. 31, line 14); and a feature list (“operations descriptions” of col. 31, line 11). The user can input selections for any one of these forms of feedback (“electronic data transactions screens” col. 31, line 14).

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Claim 16: The user can be presented a picture of the product (“product simulation” col. 31, line 11).

Claim 17: The user can add information via updates (update field of FIG. 4A2).

Claim 18: The user can add ratings (product review information field of FIG. 4A2).

Claim 19: The reviews can comprise a plurality of reviews, either for one product or a collection of reviews based upon multiple products.

Claim 21: The character string associated with the product description can be linked to unique integer identifiers, such as serial numbers (FIG. 4A1). The tables of FIGS. 4A1, 4A2 and 4B, constitute a file and client queries involve traversing the data in this file.

Claim 22: See FIG. 4A1 in particular. Token integers (IP/SN) are associated with character strings (product descriptions). A query performed for that token integer will point in the table to character strings of product information, since the correct product information will be in the same row as the token which was queried. The overall arrangement of the token integers and character strings form a look up table used to support search queries. The table may itself be defined as a single file in a server.

Claim 23: See remarks for claim 10.

Claim 24: See remarks for claim 12.

Claim 25: See remarks for claim 22.

Claim 26: See remarks for claim 1.

#### Remarks

Applicant’s arguments have been considered.

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Applicant argues that while Perkowski teaches updating a database table, it does not teach the concept of translating an attribute value pair to a attribute value pair in canonical representation. This argument has been considered, but examiner maintains that Perkowski teaches the feature.

First, the term “attribute value pair” implies nothing more than an attribute associated with a value. For example, an attribute, such as a trademark, can be associated with a product, such as toothpaste, regardless of whether this information is subsequently loaded into database table. This is an attribute→value pairing that exists between products and trademarks even before any database structure is introduced.

In Perkowski, this information is collected by one of several different types of data collectors and “translated” (i.e. transformed) into tabular data. Even if it merely a case of updating data, the transformation of the raw data into the table of FIG. 4A1 constitutes a translation. It is noted that in applicant’s original specification the “transformation” is not given any specific definition, and is only used to describe transformations of information. Examiner’s interpretation is thus based upon applicant’s usage of the term in the specification.

Once the raw data of Perkowski has been translated into its table format, it is in fact in canonical form. A table is a canonical form of data (i.e. based upon a rule or rules: Each column of data is related to some common feature, defined by the column header).

This action follows an RCE filing and is made non-final.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Sam Rimell at telephone number (571) 272-4084.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Rimell', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Sam Rimell  
Primary Examiner  
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